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subject by only mentioning, as members of the school, Wagner, Jevons, and Laveleye.

The discussion of the physiocrats and Turgot (to whom a separate chapter is given) will be found one of the most useful parts of the book. Other noteworthy, though questionable, features are the separate chapters on mercantilism, Colbertism, and the "law-of-nature economists"; and the chapter on positivists, treating of Comte, "Stuart Mill," and Herbert Spencer. There is a short chapter on the history of statistics.

The book contributes little if any that is new, but is interesting for its method of presentation and point of view.

LEWIS H. HANEY.

Washington D. C.

NEW BOOKS

BROWN, J. F. *New era economics; presenting a rational theory of value.* (Indianapolis: The author, 529 E. New York St. 1918. Pp. 184. \$1.)

CARVER, T. N. *Principles of political economy.* (Boston: Ginn. 1918. Pp. 588. \$1.96.)

To be reviewed.

COLSON, C. *Cours d'économie politique.* (Paris: Gauthier-Villars. Pp. 547; 531; 456. 1915; 1917; 1918.)

The first volume is devoted to economic theories; the second, to the movement of population, employment conditions, and social legislation; and the third includes an inventory of the wealth of France before the war as compared with England and Germany, also an estimate of the cost of the war.

DETEILLIEUX, A. *La philosophie sociale de M. Ernest Solvay.* (Paris: L. Lebègue et Cie. 1918. 1.50 fr.)

GIDE, C. *Cours d'économie politique.* Fourth edition, revised. (Paris: Tenin. 1919. 12.50 fr.)

HETHERINGTON, H. J., and MUIRHEAD, J. H. *Social purpose; a contribution to a philosophy of civic society.* (New York: Macmillan. 1918. Pp. 317. \$3.50.)

KIEKHOFER, W. H. *An outline of the elements of economics.* Second edition, revised. (Madison: Dept. of Economics, Univ. Wisconsin. 1918. Pp. 142.)

SEGAL, H. *The law of struggle.* (New York: Massada Pub. Co. 1918. Pp. 161. \$1.50.)

The author of this volume, like so many other philosophers, attempts to interpret all things in the terms of a single word or phrase, this time in the terms of pain and struggle. In the chapter

on The Economic Struggle, a system of privately owned and state regulated monopolies together with profit-sharing is advocated.

G. L. A.

SPRINGER, L. *Some aspects of financial and commercial after-war conditions.* (London: King. 1919. 2s. 6d.)

THOMPSON, C. M. and HUNTER, M. H. *Exercises and problems in economics.* (Chicago: Sanborn. 1919. Pp. 87.)

Prepared for use with Thompson's *Elementary Economics*. The exercises and problems are divided into three groups. Group A calls for knowledge of textbook facts; group B for investigation and observation; group C requires simple, deductive reasoning.

TRAVERS-BORGSTROEM, A. *Mutualism, a synthesis.* (Switzerland: Clarens. 1918. Pp. 76.)

TURNER, J. R. *Introduction to economics.* (New York: Scribners. 1919.)

Economic History and Geography

Readings in Industrial Society. A Study in the Structure and Functioning of Modern Economic Organization. By LEON CARROLL MARSHALL. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1918. Pp. xxiv, 1082. \$3.50.)

Professor Marshall's book of readings is a bulky volume of nearly 1100 closely printed pages. The first 221 of these are devoted to providing a "historical background" for the "outstanding features of modern industrial society," which are taken up in the remaining pages. The book is one of the Chicago "case book" series, which series differs from the Harvard group of case books in that the method is to present a multitude of small fragments, grouped under certain main heads. On the whole it may be said that the numerous subjects covered are brought before the reader with a recognition of their social significance, and with the idea of a social appraisal. The book ends with a long chapter on Social Control. In the reviewer's opinion, however, there is a slant towards optimism.

Professor Marshall's work has been very well done. There are not a few shortcomings, but these are chiefly inherent in the method. In fact, the reviewer is very doubtful whether such books of readings as this are worth while. The small fragments torn out of their settings in numerous works are so difficult to coördinate, and each is necessarily so unfinal, that it is almost an impossible task to weave them into a real whole. (An index would have helped.) Moreover, there is a necessary tendency to lead the